NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- SUSAN HOPLEY-

MRS F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, opposite City Hall.-STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.-GERMAN

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-Variety

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bieecker sts.—Rip Van Winkle. Matinee at 2. BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.-Sax Stoors to Conquer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place .-

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway. -The GENEVA CROSS. Matinee at 13. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. -

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway. -- VARIETY TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery .-

BRYANT'S Q'ERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.-ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.-THE ROYAL

P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-

TRIPLE SHEET. New York, Wednesday, October 29, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the

Herald.

"BUCHU, THE RAILWAY KING, AND THE MID. WAY RAILROAD! THE BUCHU PHILOSOPHY OF WATERED STOCKS"-LEADING EDI-

TORIAL-SIXTH PAGE. ITALY'S ARMED MEN! THE ARMY REORGAN-IZED ON A BASIS OF 240,000 MEN FOR THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT-SEVENTH

THE AUSTRO-TURKISH IMBROGLIO! THE PORTE TO BE CONCILIATED-AGRARIANISM AGAIN RAMPANT IN IRELAND-SEVENTH

LIBERAL SUCCESSES IN THE GERMAN ELEC-TIONS! MUNSTER CARRIED BY THE CLERI-CAL PARTY-SEVENTH PAGE.

FIGHTING IN CUBA! AN ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE SPANISH TROOPS AND THE INSUR-GENTS-SEVENTH PAGE.

VESSELS ARRIVING AT EUROPEAN PORTS FROM AMERICA AND DEPARTING FOR THIS COUNTRY, YESTERDAY, SPECIALLY REPORTED BY CABLE FOR THE HERALD

INDEPENDENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH OR-GANIZED IN JAPAN! MEMBERS OF THE LATE EMBASSY ILL—CHINA MAKING WAR UPON COOLIE SLAVING! JUSTICE FOR JAPAN FROM COREA DEMANDED-SEVENTH

PAGE.

"LITTLE RHODY" IN A FERMENT! RUMORED FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS OF THE SPRAGUES! FEARS OF A SUSPENSION—

SEVENTH PAGE. IMPROVEMENT IN THE MONEY MARKET! STOCKS GAINING STRENGTH AND THE CURRENCY OF THE BANKS INCREASING! THE FIVE-DOLLAR SPECIE BASIS OF THE GOVERNMENT! THE FACTORY SUSPEN-SIONS-FIFTH PAGE.

FINANCIAL MATTERS GENERALLY REVIEWED! THE BANKERS' AND THE MANUFACTURERS' TROUBLES! THE UNION TRUST COMPANY'S AFFAIRS-FOURTH PAGE.

WEDDING WESTCHESTER! REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ANNEXATION! REA-SONS FOR AND FEASIBILITY OF ANNEXA-TION-TENTH PAGE.

RACING ON THE PIMLICO COURSE! THE EVENTS AND WINNERS OF THE CLOSING MEETING-TROTTING AT DEERFOOT-

STOKES' FATE TO BE AGAIN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF A JURY TO-DAY! THE PRO-CEEDINGS AT THE TRIAL YESTERDAY! THE MYSTERIOUS WITNESS IN THE CASE_THIRD PAGE.

ARREST OF EIGHT OF THE KELSEY TAR-AND-FEATHER PARTY! WHAT IS TO BE PROVED AGAINST THEM-PHELPS, THE DEFAULTER, COMMITTED IN DEFAULT OF \$15,000 BAIL-THIRD PAGE.

TAINTOR'S TRIAL FOR EMBEZZLEMENT NOT YET CONCLUDED! THE DODGE BANK-RUPTCY CASE! GENERAL LEGAL BUSI-NESS-FOURTH PAGE.

NEW AVENUES FOR TRADE TO AND THROUGH WESTCHESTER COUNTY! REAL ESTATE MOVEMENTS-DONATIONS BY THE AL-DERMEN-FOURTH PAGE.

WARNINGS OF WINTER .- A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., of yesterday's date, says that snow had been falling there for the last fortyeight hours, and that the weather was very cold. The same afternoon and all the night snow fell heavily at Chicago. This may be one of those tidal waves of cold air from the Rocky Mountains which carry with them to the seaboard sharp snow storms, or a touch of Greenland for several days in the freezing winds from the northwest.

REPORTS WHICH WE ARE SORRY TO HEAR-The reports which are coming in from all sides of the suspension of furnaces, foundries, factories and public works, with the discharge from employment of thousands of working men and women. We can only hope that these misfortunes to our industrial wealthproducing classes will be but temporary, and that this financial pressure which weighs so heavily upon them will soon be removed. Meantime, however, the general observance among our people of all classes of the good old rule of "live and let live" will contribute much to lighten the general burden of the community and the sufferings of the unempleyed, the helpless poor and the destitute

swenu, the Rallway King, and the Midway Railroad-The Buchu Philosophy of Watered Stocks.

When our illustrious friend, Buchu, the Railway King, whose fame is now known in every money market of the world, first became interested in the bonds and shares of the Midway Trunk Line it was a modest, growing road, running from the metropolis to the growing town of Athens. It had been knocked about in Wall street for a season or two and had been severely "investigated" at Albany. On one occasion there was a famous corner in its stock, which ruined several brokers and made the friends of King Buchu very rich. In some respects the Midway was a fancy stock, and gentlemen took liberties with it. But the road kept its way, did its work between the metropolis and the West, contributed greatly to the wealth and comfort of the people, and in time was recognized as a necessity to the commerce and agriculture of the State.

King Buchu, as we all know, became in time master of the Midway. His first act was to paint in black the brass ornaments of the engines. This saved oil, and prevented the engineers from wasting their time in burnishing the brass, and calling the machines pet names, as sentimental engineers frequently do with favorite locomotives. His next act was to reduce all the salaries. He then devoted himself to a study of the line. He found it necessary to the people. The people had built it. Large fortunes had been lost in its construction, because it had been built before it was really demanded. Time gave it value. Towns had grown along its path. Farmers came and settled upon its lands because it opened the way to markets. The Legislature and municipal corporations granted t many privileges, because, they said, the Midway helps the State and is an essential artery of trade. It slowly assumed a fixed value to all concerned. It was a value to shareholders because it paid dividends, to bondholders because it paid interest on the bonds-more than all to the people, because it carried freights with promptness and economy. In fine, it was a useful, necessary agent in the enterprise of the The Railway King had lived many years in

this world and had not been an unobservant man. He had a vast amount of common sense and was not insensible to the value of many of the principles of Buchuism, which, after our war, became so popular. One of the cardinal doctrines of the Buchu philosophy is that when a man has no money of his own he must supply himself with the money of somebody else. The question of value, or service, or reward is not made part of the calculations. Our friend was not under the necessity of following this precept, however, having money enough for the ordinary wants of life. But there was another precept which had long possessed the Buchu mind-namely, that the true science of trade is to sell a thing for twice its value. The world was filled with illustrations of the wisdom and beauty of this philosophy. Not to speak of the higher ranges of life, the Railway King saw its application around him everywhere-in the grocer, who improved the revenues from his sugar by the judicious addition of sand: the vintner, who added to the resources of his wine cellar by the ingenious adaptations of liquids and chemicals; the humble dairyman, who refreshed his scanty yield of milk by applications of wholesome water. "Why," said His Majesty, "if all classes of society grow happy and prosperous by the operation of this harmonious law of business, if even the humblest tradesman accepts it as necessary to success, why should not ENGLISH FINANCES YESTERDAY! A RAILWAY I, a greatfinancier and money king-my monu-FATALITY: LONDON IN A FOG-SEVENTH ment already among the glories of my native true greatness consist in the application of the simplest and frankest rules to gigantic achievements? Did not Napoleon become great when he learned that in war three times three was greater than six? And if this Midway road has been a value to this State and people, why not, by a sudden and daring stroke, double its value to myself?"

So, one morning, all New York was astonished when it learned that at a meeting of the directors of the Midway Trunk Line, the Railway King himself in the chair, it was resolved to increase twofold the stock of the line and to issue the additional shares to the stockholders in lieu of a dividend. The Buchu mind was overcome with felicity over this achievement. In the first place, the King and DAY OF THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB his friends were made very rich; in the second place the government was deprived of its tax upon the revenues of the road-a double victory-Austerlitz and Wagram in one campaign. To be sure the road was only worth twenty millions. This was its actual honest value to the owners and the people. But to make an honest twenty millions carry a market value of forty is, as all observant men must admit, the supreme triumph of the business intellect. When, in addition to this, the government can be deprived of a million or two of taxes by some evasion or contrivance of law, what more is needed? These things the master of the Midway did. He became in truth a Railway King, a Buchu Prince, and men spoke of him to their children as a triumph of the time, and took their boys around to gaze on his effigy, as hoping Bonapartists, during the Restora tion, were wont to take their children to the Place Vendôme to look up at the bronze statue of the Emperor and worship him as the glory of France. And as a good example is as good seed sown upon a fat and bursting soil, so the example of the Railway King was followed all over the country. Railways in the West were doubled in value; extra shares were issued on canals; telegraph lines worth four millions were consolidated and published at forty millions, and our Railway King soon had a retinue of railway princes in every State, and the country

was rich and prosperous. Having thus given the value of forty millions to twenty-having, to use a homely metaphor, induced ten quarts of milk to assume the marketable value of twenty quarts-and having sold many of the shares and bonds that represented this added value to honest people, who had not enjoyed the emoluments coming from the sudden rise, there came a new problem. How shall the road really worth twenty pay a due profit on forty millions? As the Railway King had not to solve the problem out of his own pocket he unbiassed mind. With the quickness of genius and a true appreciation of the Buchu philosophy he said, "Let the people pay it."
The government came upon him for his taxes, and he sent the government into chancery to quarrel with his lawyers. Some people who did not comprehend the philosophy of the Buchu King's financial experiments went to Albany and called upon the Legislature to take cognizance of the fact that an article of property worth twenty millions was selling for forty, and that the people were to be called on to make good the value. But at Albany gifted and persuasive men, eloquent attorneys who had been Secretaries of State, and Lieutenant Governors were found, in the pay of the Railway King, ready to show, by book and precept, that the thing done was well done, and the people should pay for it. The rumor ran in the malignant press that some obtuse members who could not comprehend the eloquence of the Buchu rhetoric were convinced in a substantial way. But we all know the victory was won. The Midway has been kept at its new value, and the people have been taxed to pay for it.

We are pained to be compelled to say that this sublime achievement has not been altogether unchallenged. We manage to worry along with the Midway here in New York, meaning some time or other to inquire into it; but in the West the people are in rebellion. They do not accept the Buchu principles in their railways. They complain that prices have been so far advanced for freight that it is cheaper to burn corn for fuel than to send it to the seaboard. They argue that to pay the interest on the bonds of these railways and the dividends on the extra shares-in other words, to pay the interest of forty millions on property worth twenty-takes the whole value of their crop. As some of their imprudent orators say, they pay twice the value of cream for skim milk. And although able writers and speakers demonstrate that property is sacred, that American credit must be preserved, that if a Buchu ssues shares to the value of forty millions for property worth twenty the duty of the people is to see that he receives good dividends on the increased value, that to interfere with a Buchu in this work or to protest against it is repudiation, dishonor, bankruptcy, they will not be convinced. And there is no knowing where we are drifting. We have fallen on evil times, and it would not surprise us at all if these wild demagogues of the West were to rise in anger and deal with Buchu and his imitators as the madmen in France in 1793 dealt with the wise, gracious and wealthy nobles of that day, who insisted that there should be forests for wolves rather than bread for the poor.

A QUESTION.-If our contemporaries of the Post Office press see nothing in Cæsarism, why is it that everybody is talking about it?

THE FOLLY OF THE HOUR.—The ballooning mania seems disposed to run its course. We are a good deal like boys in our popular fancies. First is one game, then another. Some three or four years ago we were all riding velocipedes, and people talked seriously of building a wooden railway over the housetops to enable our people to go to Harlem in fifteen minutes. This lasted until people grew stiff in their joints, and the velocipede was thrown aside. Then we had a base ball mania, and distinguished citizens spent their autumn afternoons over in Hoboken and Brooklyn watching alert young men throw heavy balls across a field. After it was discovered that now and then a ball would cross the bounds and nestle in a hat, or propound itself on an observing nose, serious minded people remained at home. Now we are all going up in balloons, and a London journal informs us that one of the prodigious charlatans of the age, who has given a long life to city-apply it to greater enterprises? Does not | reduce the principles of successful lying into a science, means really to send up a balloon. This will continue until some aspiring youth soars too near the sun and finds himself impaled on the point of Trinity church steeple. Just now it is the folly of the hour. It will have its hour and fade.

> OUR CHINESE WALL .- Mr. Seward, in the book of travels published after his death, mentions a curious calculation made by him as to the time and money and labor necessary to complete the great wall of China. If we remember the results of the calculation it would have built our Pacific railways many times over. Yet as science advanced and fighting men, even of Tartar blood, came to know the value of gunpowder, the wall lost its value. It is now a monument, not a defence. Yet with this Chinese lesson to warn us we have actually surrounded our country with a wall which costs as much as the great wall that was foolishly supposed to protect China from the Tartars. Who will make a calculation as to what we pay every year as unnecessary taxes upon iron and wool and salt and hides and precious metals, upon tea and coffee and nessary life supplies, upon ships and the materials for ships? It will be found that we pay the value of a Chinese wall every ten years to support the ironmasters of Pennsylvania and the manufacturers of New England.

> THE TRUE CRY.-Some of our tariff exchanges call upon the people to rally for the protection of American industry. The cry should be "the oppression of American labor."

A NUISANCE CHECKED .- It has been the too frequent custom of saloon keepers and others in this city to place what are called "ornamental lamps" on the sidewalks, sometimes in front of their own places of business and sometimes nearer to the stores or residences of their neighbors. These "ornamental lamps" are nothing but illuminated advertisements. and it is not always agreeable to have opposite one's door a blazing notification of oysters, liquors or some other articles sold by other parties. The Commissioner of Public Works has drawn the attention of the Mayor to a case in which the erection of one of these advertising lamps has been authorized by a resolution of the Common Council opposite a private residence, the owner of which strongly objects to this ornamentation of his dwelling. The authority should be revoked at once. If it is not the offended citizen should test the strength of the colored glass with a stone about the size of a piece of chalk.

THE ITALIAN ARMY is to muster two hundred and fourteen thousand men on a peace footing. The military law was promulgated in approached its consideration with a clear and of industrial employment or a speck of war? | many,

Genius

Our correspondent "Amicus" makes an appeal in another column to which we gladly respond. Thomas Nast certainly deserves great honor from the republican party. A man who declined one hundred thou lars from Tweed deserves something more than a dinner from Grant. We entirely agree with "Amicus" that Mr. Nast is a famous artist. He has the genius of Hogarth, we are convinced, and has only been prevented by a cruel fate from showing it. Any student in the next century would look through Mr. Nast's work in vain for such a picture of our day and its manners as Hogarth left behind him of the England of our ancestors. Beneath the satire and political purpose of Hogarth was artistic truth—that quality in art that lives forever. We think Mr. Nast has this quality; but thus far all that any student of the future would see in his work would be the nose of Andrew Johnson, the spectacles of Oakey Hall, the diamond of Boss Tweed, the white coat of poor Greeley and the incredible legs of Carl Schurz. Drawings like these have a certain aptness and catching quality, especially when tacked on to loud ringing political cry. But they belong to the season, like the autumn weeds which die with the snow. Art like this has false qualities, and in art, as in all things, falsehood is death. We think Mr. Nast could win a name like that of Hogarth; but as yet he has won no such enduring fame. He has wide notoriety, but his place in art is like the place of Dan Bryant-the person who blacks his face and sings "Shoe Fly"-in music. There is genius required to sing "Shoe Fly," but we do not say that Mr. Bryant s as great in music as the author of "Fidelio."

The error Mr. Nast makes is in becoming a partisan or a camp follower of the republican party. And if General Grant has not given him that recognition which would prevent him from wandering over the country, begging money from country lyceums, he must blame himself and the use to which he has brought his art. General Grant is a soldier, and had abundant use for spies and partisans, whose business was to tell the enemy lies about his army and make a good shot now and then, when the ambush permitted. But he never promoted his spies or partisans to high command, nor has he even given them office since he became President. Men who accept this calling are supposed to do it from some intuitive fondness for its risks and excitements, for the pay is small. There is always the risk of hanging, and it is an office of dishonor. The error Mr. Nast has made is in allowing his really fine capacity to be employed in a work that a man of Grant's instincts does not feel bound to reward with anything more than a dinner.

At the same time, as every man who shows genius, and especially the genius of Mr. Nast, should have recognition, we are willing to open our columns to "Amicus," and to any of Mr. Nast's other friends who would minister to his wants. We are willing, as a sincere admirer of Mr. Nast, to give our share. We should like to see a hundred thousand dollars raised for this needy and neglected artist. We shall give our contribution with pleasure, and see that any subscriptions sent to us will be held for his use. The Harpers are rich and will deal liberally with a man who has contributed so much to their business success. We are confident "Amicus" is mistaken in saying that the members of this populous and wealthy firm have ground the artist and the architect of their fortunes "into the dust." They can do nothing better to destroy this unjust impression than to unite with the HERALD in raising a sum for Mr. Nast. With the assurance of a competence the genius of the artist will take its true, natural flight. No longer compelled to draw libels on a religious denomination to please Bishop Simpson and the Methodist Church, or to compose grotesque and painful caricatures for the gratification of Thomas Murphy and Henry Clews, Mr. Nast will show us the genius of Hogarth. Let us all unite, then, to raise him out of the mud and ruck of politics. A man who sings and dances "Shoo Fly" so brillantly can do something

A SENSIBLE SHERIFF. -Two men have been arrested at St. Louis on a requisition of the Governor of Tennessee, charged with a fraudulent breach of trust. They were to be taken to Memphis, where the warrant was found: but in view of the prevalence of yellow fever at that place the Sheriff who arrested them concluded to allow them to remain in St. Louis on bail to deliver themselves up to him when the epidemic has abated, and meanwhile to report to him daily. The action of the Sheriff has excited some criticism and is said to be unprecedented. At all events it is sensible. If "Yellow Jack" should take off the accused what would become of the ends of justice? And if the Sheriff should himself fall a victim to the disease what would become of the re-

A QUESTION OF LAW. -It appears now that the Taintor defalcation case has been reduced to the question whether, under the act of Congress establishing the national banks, any officer of a national bank, who uses its funds for purposes of speculation, cannot be held to answer for an illegitimate conversion of said funds, even though acting in this business with the full knowledge and consent of the directors. A common sense application of the law, we think, would hold the offending officer and his aiders and abettors responsible for the misappropriation of the funds of the bank in illegitimate speculation; but there is no telling what may be the issue among lawyers and judges upon a point of law.

M. REGNIER, the volunteer diplomat, who, it is charged, came very near bringing about a treaty of peace between France and Germany, involving the surrender of Metz as a condition for the restoration of the Empire, has written to the Duke d'Aumale that he the said Regnier, on the Bazaine trial, must be allowed to name three questions to be asked him, or that he will leave France. We would then say to M. Regnier, "Stay not upon the order of your going, but go at once."

A PUZZLE.—The Scriptures tell us that the Jews found that while one king punished them with whips his successor used scorpions. The people of New York are asking now whether the scorpions of the Yankee masters who now Rome yesterday. What's the matter? Want | rule our city are easier than the whips of Tam-

A New French Loan. It is said a new French loan to the mount of a hundred and thirty-five millions of francs-about twenty-seven millions of dollars-has been negotiated by the government of France with the Messrs. Rothschild. The terms of the loan are not stated; but as France has exhibited such wonderful resources in paying off the enormous German indemnity, and such recuperative power under overwhelming disasters, we supoose the loan has been taken on favorable terms to the nation. Revolutions or change of government, or even the defeat and frightful cost of a gigantic war, make but a temporary impression upon the French. The uncertainty of the political future scarcely affects the credit of the nation. No country in the world affords such surprising evidences of resources and credit. It is a study for statesmen and financiers. The secret of all this, apart from the intense patriotism of the French, is found in the industry, economy and admirable financial system of the country. France sells more than she buys, and, whatever misfortunes of revolution or war may come upon her, the resources of the nation accumulate necessarily from the favorable state of in ustry and trade. Then, the finances are managed with great skill. No one understand; these things better than the Bothschill s.

A Suggestion.-Before we build any more ailways we think it would be well to pay for those we have built.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

M. Guizot is eighty-six years old. Earl Spencer is said to intend to resign the Viceoyalty of Ireland.

Captain J. H. C. Coffin, United States Navy, is at he Hoffman House Bishop Spaulding, of Colorado, is staying at the

General A. S. Diven, of Elmira, has apartments at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Sargent, of California, is among the

ater arrivals in Washington. Charles Bradlaugh returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday from Boston. Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, is regis-

tered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. John W. Young, son of the prophet Brigham, is taying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Captain A. S. Baldwin, United States Navy, is

egistered at the St. James Hotel. Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, vesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Russell Gurney, late British Commissioner to

this country, is to be made a baronet. General N. P. Chipman, Delegate in Congress om Washington city, is seriously ill. Ex-Congressman James K. Moorhead, of Pitts

ourg, is staying at the Brevoort House. The Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Trinity College, Hartord, has arrived at the Hoffman House. Major Harvey, of the Royal Engineers, British Army, is quartered at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Senator H. W. Corbett, of Oregon, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, is among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Titian J. Coffey, late Secretary of the United

States Legation at St. Petersburg, is staying at the New York Hotel. General Frank Blair, State Insurance Commissioner for Missouri, has appointed Charles E. King

as his Chief Deputy. Chin Law Pin, Yang Ayew, Yeh Shoo Tung and Chan Laisun, Chinese Commissioners of Education, yesterday arrived at the Sturtevant House.

The Duke of Cambridge chose for the Ashantee expedition as many as he could of the army officers who were in the habit of writing for newspapers. They have had another tar case on Long Island,

this time in Brooklyn. If the Long Islanders keen on in this way, their island will soon earn the title of "New Tartary." Mr. Callan, M. P., speaking in Dundalk, said of

the Irish Members of Parliament that "a more demoralized, more rotten, more unprincipled body of men does not exist." This is not blarney. How happy Professor Tyndall would be it he had

the same faith in the power of prayer as the seve ral natives of Shanghae, China, who have asked of the authorities permission to pray God to avert condition that if the petition is not responded to within a certain time they will suffer death at the

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29—1 A. M.

Probabilities.
For Wednesday, in the Gulf States, northerly For the South and Middle Atlantic States, northwest winds, backing to southwest, and clear, cold

FOR THE MIDDLE AND EASTERN STATES, WEST AND SOUTHWEST WINDS, PARTLY CLOUDY AND CLEAR

For the lower lakes, rising barometer, winds veering to northwest, with clear or clearing

For the upper lakes and the Northwest, falling barometer, southwesterly winds, higher tempera ture and clear weather.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last

 comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—
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 < ARMY ORDERS.

Captain William F. Howell, Assistant Quarter-

naster, is relieved from duty at Camp Douglas, tah Territory, and ordered to Grenada, Col., to relieve Captain E. B. Carling, Assistant Quartermaster, of his duties at that point; Captain E. B. Carling, Assistant Quartermaster, on being relieved Carling, Assistant Quartermaster, on being relieved by Captain Howell, will proceed to Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

By direction of the President First Lieutenant Charles A. Curtiss, "retired," has been detailed for duty as professor of military science at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

By direction of the President a general court martial has been appointed to meet at San Antonio, Texas, on the lith of November next, for the trial of Captain J. L. Humfreville, of the Ninth cavairy.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Commander Henry L. Howison is detached from the command of the Snawmut and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander G. H. Wad-leigh, Lieutenants A. B. H. Lillie and William A. organ, Master J. W. Graydon, Ensign John H. Moore, Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Ware and Pirst Assistant Engineer G. W. L. Mc-Carty are detached from the Shawmut and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant R. R. Ingersoll and F. W. Nichols are

Lieutenant Bioomfield Mclivaine is ordered to the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia; Lieuthe receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia; Lieutenant C. A. Schettky to the receiving ship Verment, at New York; Second Assistant Engineer R. M. Huston to the Saugus at Key West, Fla.

The United States Steamer Monongahela, which was recently fitted out for sea and is now at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., has been ordered to sail for the South Pacific station and report to Rear Admiral Almy, commanding that station. She will probably sail to-morrow. This is in accordance with Rear Admiral Almy's suggestion that the South Pacific squadron be strengthened. The Omspee, now at New York, will be ordered to Newport for torpede experiments for a few days, and then will be ordered to join one of our stations abroad, but har destination has not jet been fixed.

rdered to the Kansas at New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—First Opera Concert.

Mr. Strakosch's first essay to establish this season a series of concerts in connection with the opera, similar to those at Floral Hall and Albert Hall, London, met with encouraging success last evening. The emptiness of the boxes was more than compensated for by the large audience in the parquette and dress circle, and a few of the artists who appeared were honored with recalls, a an Academy audience. With the sole exception of Mme. Nilsson, every artist belonging to the Strakosch company appeared. The concert com-menced with the "Tannhauser" overture, rather too ambitious a work for the calibre of the cochestra, conducted on this occasion by Mr.

S. Behrens. The materials in this band are excellent and a little preparation in the shape of a renearsal or two before the concert might have placed them in a very lavorable light. In two of the vocal numbers they completely swamped the singers in a tidal wave of brasses and reeds. The fantastic introduction to "Dinorah" (Le Pardon de Ploermel), with the pretty effect of the "Sancta Maria," sung by the chorus behind the scenes, and Mendelssohn's ever fresh wedding march were given with satisfactory spirit and finish, the only drawback being the undue predominance of the horns and trombones. The celebrated quartet "A te, o cara," from "Purttant," written for Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini and Lablache, and sung here twenty years ago by Bosio, Salvi, Badioli and Marina, closed the first part of the programme. It was rendered with effect by Maresi, Campanini, Scolara and Nannetti, if we except the weakness of the lady's voice beside the full, rounded tones of the tenor. The chief feature of the evening, however, was the magnificent rendition of the great aria, "Fri tu," from "The Masked Ball," by M. Maurel. The nobility of the voice, the spirit and expression of the delivery and the high intelligence shown in the interpretation of this trying aria, all testified to the completeness of the art of M. Maurel. Capoul's singing of "M'apparl" is too well known to opera goers to need an additional word in its praise at the present day. It received an overwhelming enchore. Miles, Cary, Maresi and Torrani sang in selections from Rossin, Verdi, Bellinia and Thomas, and Signor Del Puente created a very favorable impression in the brindisi, from "Hamlet". Nannetti essayed "fa Calunnia," from "The Barber of Seville," but without any particular success. After Mmc. Nilsson the chief strength of the order in second to none on the stage to-day, and it would be worth Mr. Strakosch's while to bring out "Un Balio," to give this artist an opportunity to sing "Eri tu" with its proper surrounding orchestra, conducted on this occasion S. Behrens. The materials in this band are ex-

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Sefior Delgado, the Mexican violinist. played is concert the other evening with such success that he will soon appear at Steinway Hall. General Sherman visited the Union Square

Theatre last night. The band played "Hail to the Chief" in his honor, and the entire audience rose and greeted him with three hearty cheers The Lyceum Theatre closed last might. "Ingo-

mar" was announced to be played with Mr. T. C. king in the title part, but the management was unable to produce the piece. The season since the opening of the theatre was a losing one, and we suppose the house will not be reopened by the present management.

YELLOW FEVER.

Continual Decrease in the Number of Deaths in Memphis-The Disease Spreading in Texas. MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 28-10 P. M.

The mortuary report for the past twenty-lour ours, up to six o'clock to-night, shows fourteen deaths from vellow fever and nine from other Of those who died to-day nine were negroes, five of whom died of yellow fever. Memphis ventures to feel that her hour of relief

has come. The scourge has yielded to the ice king, and soon business will resume its accustomed activity. To-day has been cold, and to-night ice is forming in the gutters, and a big frost is sure for to-morrow morning.

Mayor Johnson is sufficiently recovered to re-

sume his official duties to-day.

The Fever in Texas. MARSHALL, Texas, Oct. 28, 1873.

The total number of deaths from yellow fever since its appearance here foot up sixty, of which wenty-two died last week. There was a good frost last night, and ice an eighth of an inch thick this morning.

it is hoped, will prevent the further spread of the disease. Now, seven o'clock P. M., the mercury stands at 40. It is estimated that there are, at least, sixty cases under treatment in the city and county. Two interments took place to-day. Owing to the extreme cold weather the inter-

ments to-morrow will probably exceed that of any previous day. Five more New Orleans nurses ar-

No New Cases in Montgomery MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 28, 1873.

No yellow fever deaths and no new cases have been reported during the past twenty-four hours. The Disease Disappearing from Mobile.

No new cases of yellow fever have been reported in this city for the past five days, nor have there been any deaths from that disease since Friday

Proposition for Substantial Aid to the Memphis Sufferers. UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1873.

The following despatch was received by ex-

The following despatch was received by exGovernor Seymour this morning:—

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1873.

Hon. Horatio Seymour and Roscor Conking:—
Cincinnati at the last election raised \$2,000 by placing at each of the poiling places in charge of the judges an extra bailot box, labellep, "Give a dime to the Memphis sufferers." Their eleven hundred orphans now appeal for aid. If you will announce to the New York voters at once that you will receive and jointly distribute the funds, sending the word broadcast over the State, an immense sum can be raised on November 4. Advise each of the towns and cities to print and post at the polls, "Help the Memphis Orphans," and furnish an extra charity ballot box to the judges, and say that you will receive and forward all funds to the sufficers, and please answer and act at once.

E. P. BRADSTREET.

There is authority for saying that Messrs. Sey-

There is authority for saying that Messrs. Seymour and conkling will accept the charge, and that they ask for a liberal response to the call for aid to the sufferers.

Appeal from the Memphis Police to the New York Police.

A communication, of which the following is a copy, was sent to all the captains of precincts in

copy, was sent to all the captains of precincts in the city yesterday:

OPPICK OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

COMMUNICATION TO CAPTAINS OF PRECINTS.
The following letter from the Chief of Police at Memphis, Tenn., appealing to us for aid in their great distress needs no word from me to awaken your sympathy; it tells its own sad story:

OPPICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

your sympathy; it tells its own sad story:—

OFFICE OF CRIEF OF POLICE.

TO THE CHIFF OF POLICE.—

DEAR SIM-I have delayed from asking assistance of the Police Departments in other cities in anticipation of the early abatement of that dreadful scourge, the yellow fever, which has been ravaging our fair city for the past six weeks; but my hopes have not been realized, and no abatement is visible; and now I have to report that out of a force of sixty men I have lost eight by death and fifteen are now down with the epidemic. Our city treasury is depleted and pecuniary aid is needed to relieve the wants of my sick members.

The Howard Association and other benevolent societies are being taxed beyond their means, and we now appeal to you for assistance. Scarcely a Cay passes but what some one of my torce is stricken down while on duty, and the end is not yet. Yery respectfully, and the end is not yet. Yery respectfully, and the end is not yet. Yery respectfully, and the end the communication to the members.

You will read the communication to the members of your command and receive such subscriptions in money as each may feel able to contribute towards this worthy object, reporting the same tame as soon as collections are made, so that they may be forwarded without delay.

GEORGE W. MATSELL, Superintendent.

THE JERSEY CITY HOMICIDE.

The trial of Daniel Webster for the mader of David Carroll in Jersey City was concluded yesterday afternoon and the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was immediately released and was congratulated by a large circle of